



ROSS ON WYE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1969

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Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I beg to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1969.

In the Report will be found comment on vital statistics and environmental health of the District. In the Introduction it is proposed to discuss a subject which is in the minds of all concerned with the relationship between man and the environment at any time, and particularly in European Conservation Year.

Environmental Pollution

Man's ability to manipulate the environment increases in geometrical progression, but his ability to foresee the consequences of his acts does not. As the destructive possibilities of these acts increases, so does the likelihood of some irreversible and fatal consequence.

Nitrates and Phosphates

The concentrations of nitrates and phosphates in sewage effluents, in rivers, and in lakes, is steadily increasing. Nitrates come from fertilisers washed off fields and from human and animal wastes, phosphates from detergents. Increased use of chemical fertilisers which tend to inhibit or destroy biological nitrogen fixation in the soil, development of intensive husbandry and abandonment of straw bedding which increases the difficulty of handling animal wastes, increase in population, and increased use of detergents, have all contributed. Eutrophication, or the excess of these nutrients in water, leads to an increase in algae and weed, and the water becomes discoloured and even foul smelling and foul tasting and more difficult to treat for drinking purposes. The increased vegetable matter demands more oxygen and finally when there is no more oxygen all fish life is destroyed. Lakes Erie and Ontario are green and glutinous with algae and virtually dead, Lough Neagh is on the threshold of extinction, Lake Geneva is in irreversible decline. On the Wye the amount of water crowfoot increases year by year and there have been complaints of discolouration by algae of drinking water obtained from the Wye. In the Lincolnshire wolds the concentration of nitrate in drinking water obtained from boreholes is between 2.5 and 9.0 parts per million. Babies whose milk is made up with water containing 15 to 20 parts per million are liable to develop methaemoglobinæmia, a condition in which the blood is unable to pick up oxygen. Levels of 5.6 to 8.7 parts per million have been found in drinking water in South Herefordshire at a time when an emergency supply from a stream was in use.

The increase in chemical fertilisers is due to the need to produce more food to feed more people. The objective should be to try to stabilise or to reduce the population. As regards nitrates and phosphates from human and animal wastes and detergents, there is an urgent need for the introduction of the third stage of sewage purification, removal of nitrates and phosphates, as already practised in Sweden, but not in Britain, where only two stage treatment is used.

Chlorinated hydrocarbons

The use of these substances DDT, aldrin, dieldrin, and heptachlor, has enormously increased in the last 25 years. DDT has been found in peregrine falcons in the Arctic and in penguins in the Antarctic, and it is estimated that one to one and a half million tons of DDT have been used altogether. These substances are persistent, cumulative, and fat soluble, and are stored in body tissues. They pass along the food chain, contaminating every link, and finish in the body of the final predator. As a result the peregrine falcon is extinct in the United States, apart from Alaska, and is reduced to perhaps 70 pairs in Britain, the golden eagle is reduced to perhaps 200 pairs, and the sparrowhawk is very seriously reduced. The exact mechanism of the reduction is not known, although the circumstantial evidence of the coincidence between these substances and the reduction is overwhelming, but they are found to cause death from poisoning in larger doses and infertility in smaller doses.

Over a major part of the United States all birds are extinct except on reserves and wild life refuges. Fish also are highly sensitive, some trout being killed by as little as 1 part per million. A rainstorm washed enough DDT into the Colorado River to destroy all fish life for 200 miles. 28,000 lbs of salmon from Lake Michigan were condemned for containing twice as much DDT as that considered fit for human consumption. Sweden has closed part of the Baltic to fishing on account of the amount of DDT in fish. Suspicion is increasing that mammal carnivores, for example the badger, are also affected, and this in turn suggests that the immunity of man, who is also at the end of the food chain, may be apparent rather than real. In this connection it is worth noting that the average American contains more DDT than that considered fit in meat for human consumption, and that many babies are now taking in their milk twice as much DDT as that considered fit.

The chlorinated hydrocarbons have been banned in Sweden, but they have not been banned in Britain. This is another case in which Britain should follow the Swedish example.

Polychlorinated biphenyls

At the time of the deaths recently of many thousands of sea birds, particularly around the Irish Sea but also elsewhere around the coast, it was thought that this was due to these substances, which were found in large concentration in the dead birds, but there was some doubt because some healthy birds had a much higher concentration than some of the dead birds. Investigation has confirmed that it was these substances that were responsible, and that the lack of correlation between the degree of concentration and the death or otherwise of individual birds was due to the fact that some of the polychlorinated biphenyls are more poisonous than others. It has recently been announced that half the guillemots (50,000 birds) and a quarter of the razorbills (14,000 birds), which breed around the Irish Sea, have disappeared.

Control is going to be extremely difficult but it must be undertaken. Polychlorinated biphenyls have an enormous number of industrial uses and occur in many different forms. They occur in waterproofing, as plasticisers, in printing inks and adhesives, as coatings in insulation, and as liquids in hydraulics. They reach the environment by an enormous number of different routes and seldom in large quantities from any single source.

Chlorophenoxyacetic acids

These substances, 2,4, D and 2,4,5, T are used widely as herbicides or weedkillers and in higher concentrations are used widely in Vietnam as defoliants to destroy cover and food crops. It has now been discovered that rats and mice given 2,4,5,T in concentrations similar to those to which the Vietnamese population have been exposed, have produced virtually 100% of abnormal young.

In this connection it is significant that there have been reports from Vietnam of deformed babies and animal abortions following spraying operations. It is now suggested, partly from investigation following an incident in the United States in which millions of chickens died after eating feed which had been sprayed with 2,4,5,T, that the responsible agent is not 2,4,5,T itself but an impurity, 2,3,6,7, tetrachlorodibenzodioxin, or dioxin.

If dioxin is responsible, the seriousness of the matter is threefold. It must be one of the most powerful teratogenic agents ever known (because it acts in such microscopic doses), it may be extremely persistent (as opposed to 2,4,5,T which is rapidly decomposable in soil), and finally it may occur also in the trichlorophenols and pentachlorophenol, widely used in industry in paper pulp manufacture, paper and paper coatings, paints, varnishes, and lacquers, adhesives, pasteurisers, brewery vats, and shampoos.

Woods and Hedges

This is alteration and destruction of the environment, rather than pollution. There are two aspects.

If all woodland owners replace broadleaved trees by conifers on the same pattern as the Forestry Commission, only 8% of Britain's woodland will be broadleaved by about 2020, as against 64% at present.

20 years ago there were 600,000 miles of hedges. At present about 10,000 miles of hedges are being removed each year. If the rate is maintained the last hedge will vanish by about 2010.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN SLEIGH

Medical Officer of Health

Ross-on-Wye

The first mention of Ross is in 1016 when it was presented to the Bishopric of Hereford by Edmund Ironside. It remained the property of the See until the reign of Elizabeth I when it reverted to the Crown.

In 1086 at the time of the Domesday Survey Ross had an estimated population of about 130 persons and is known to have had at least one mill. The neighbouring woodlands were under Royal control.

A Market Charter granted in the reign of Stephen was confirmed by Henry III who also gave permission for four fairs to be held during the year. These charters established Ross as the local marketing centre and since this time the town has acted as a focal point for the collection and distribution of produce.

The town has developed on a dry Sandstone spur between the marshy valleys of the River Wye and the Rudhall Brook and opposite a suitable bridging point of the River Wye. Because it commands the gap between the Silurian inlier of the Woolhope Dome and the Carboniferous Plateau of the Forest of Dean, Ross has long been important as a route centre. The construction of Wilton Bridge in 1597, to replace an earlier wooden structure, perpetuated the convergence of routes on the right bank of the river. The Market House built in 1660 at the commercial centre of the town, is situated at the meeting point of routes from the four divergent regions served by Ross.

Closely associated with this importance as a local route and market centre has been the development of inns and posting facilities. In the latter part of the 18th century the Wye Tour (the journey by river southwards through the Symonds Yat gorge to Monmouth and Chepstow) became fashionable. This may be cited as the initial development of the town's tourist industry.

In the same century the canalisation of the River Wye and the resultant transportation of merchandise by barges is preserved in the name "The Docks" and in the extension of settlement down to the river's edge. The opening of the single track Hereford to Gloucester railway not only killed the canal trade but further changed the pattern of development. This railway period saw building in the quadrant between Gloucester Road and Broad Street and especially along Cantilupe Road and Station Street. At this time the town population was said to be 4350 persons (1861).

Since this time the population has increased by over two thousand persons and the town has expanded outwards along the main radial roads; the expansion has been assisted by the provision of piped water and independence from river and well water. In addition to its agricultural and local marketing functions, a veneer of manufacturing industry has been incorporated into the town, and this together with the tourist industry has resulted in urban growth in contrast to the neighbouring agricultural communities.

Today Ross acts as a market centre, as a tourist resort, and as a centre for employment. Associated with these three major functions are the activities of the town as a route, shopping, banking, commercial, residential, and administrative centre.

Section AStatistics and Social Conditions of the AreaRoss U.D.General Statistics

	<u>Ross UD</u> 1968	<u>Ross UD</u> 1969	<u>E & W</u> 1969
Area in acres	1,004	1,004	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	6,520	6,570	48826800
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	2,125	2,141	
Rateable value	£248,038	£253,175	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1034	£1055	
Live births			
Number	96	106	797542
Rate per 1000 population	14.7	16.1	16.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	11.5	8.5	8.4
Stillbirths			
Number	1	2	10662
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	10.3	18.5	13.2
Total live and still births	97	108	808204
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	2	4	14397
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	20.8	37.7	18.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	11.8	41.2	17.4
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	90.9	0.0	25.4
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	10.4	37.7	12.0
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	10.4	28.3	10.3
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	20.6	46.3	23.4
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	155
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	0.00	0.00	0.19
Deaths			
Number	77	89	579463
Rate per 1000 population	11.8	13.5	11.9

South HerefordshireGeneral Statistics

	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1968	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1969	<u>E & W</u> 1969
Area in acres	208,264	208,264	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	37,620	37,560	48826800
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	12,445	12,506	
Rateable Value	£1,022,689	£1,031,712	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£4,261	£4,299	
Live births			
Number	532	556	797542
Rate per 1000 population	14.1	14.8	16.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	7.1	8.5	8.4
Stillbirths			
Number	12	8	10662
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	22.1	14.2	13.2
Total live and still births	544	564	808204
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	6	9	14397
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	11.3	16.2	18.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	10.1	15.7	17.4
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	26.3	21.3	25.4
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	5.6	10.8	12.0
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	3.8	7.2	10.3
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	25.7	21.3	23.4
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	155
Rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths	0.00	0.00	0.19
Deaths			
Number	441	469	579463
Rate per 1000 population	11.7	12.5	11.9

Ross U.D.Population Changes

Year	Popula- tion	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigra- tion	Immi- gration
1949	5290							
1950	5280	10		83	81	2	12	
1951	5345		65	104	79	25		40
1952	5271	74		86	66	20	94	
1953	5285		14	106	102	4		10
1954	5310		25	93	98	- 5		30
1955	5320		10	75	95	-20		30
1956	5300	20		84	100	-16	4	
1957	5270	30		85	98	-13	17	
1958	5290		20	86	86			20
1959	5330		40	90	94	- 4		44
1960	5390		60	108	72	36		24
1961	5570		180	107	94	13		167
1962	5700		130	112	71	41		89
1963	5780		80	101	96	5		75
1964	5970		190	102	74	28		162
1965	6110		140	109	73	36		104
1966	6270		160	117	94	23		137
1967	6390		120	95	84	11		109
1968	6520		130	96	77	19		111
1969	6570		50	106	89	17		33

This table may be summarised as follows:

	<u>Population</u> <u>Increase</u>		<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural</u> <u>Increase</u>		<u>Immigration</u>	
	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.
1950-59	40	4.0	892	89.2	899	89.9	- 7	- 0.7	47	4.7
1960-69	1240	124.0	1053	105.3	824	82.4	229	22.9	1011	101.1
1950-69	1280	64.0	1945	97.3	1723	86.2	222	11.1	1058	52.9

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the period 1950-59 the population of Ross increased by 40, from 5,290 to 5,330, as a result of an excess of 7 of deaths over births and a net immigration of 47. In contradistinction to this, during the period 1960-69 the population of Ross increased by 1,240, from 5,330 to 6,570, as a result of an excess of 229 of births over deaths and a net immigration of 1,011. The position is even more remarkable if the periods 1950-57 and 1958-69 are taken. During the period 1950-57 the population of Ross declined by 20, from 5,290 to 5,270, as a result of an excess of 3 deaths over births and a net emigration of 17. In contradistinction to this, during the period 1958-69 the population of Ross increased by 1,300 from 5,270 to 6,570 as a result of an excess of 225 of births over deaths and a net immigration of 1075. This extraordinary turn-around was the result of the opening of the Sewage Disposal Works in December 1956, which enabled the virtual embargo on new house building in Ross, imposed by the Local Planning Authority as a result of pollution of the River Wye, to be lifted. These works are now overloaded and it is hoped to begin work in the course of next year to double their capacity.

South HerefordshirePopulation Changes

	Popula- tion	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigra- tion	Immigra- tion
1949	38379							
1950	38281	98		639	472	167	265	
1951	38020	261		678	502	176	437	
1952	37750	270		654	444	210	480	
1953	37817		67	637	461	176	109	
1954	38010		193	575	444	131		62
1955	37950	60		581	482	99	159	
1956	37830	120		601	458	143	263	
1957	37740	90		570	458	112	202	
1958	37760		20	586	456	130	110	
1959	37750	10		564	436	128	138	
1960	37810		60	609	464	145	85	
1961	36300	1510		575	483	92	1602	
1962	36580		280	608	439	169		111
1963	36610		30	615	460	155	125	
1964	37010		400	615	438	177		223
1965	37280		270	587	416	171		99
1966	37420		140	584	436	148	8	
1967	37640		220	572	394	178		42
1968	37620	20		532	441	91	111	
1969	37560	60		556	469	87	147	

This table may be summarised as follows:-

<u>Population</u>			<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural</u>		<u>Emigration</u>	
<u>Decrease</u>							<u>Increase</u>			
Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.		Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.
1950-59	629	62.9	6085	608.5	4613	461.3	1472	147.2	2101	210.1
1960-69	190	19.0	5853	585.3	4440	444.0	1413	141.3	1603	160.3
1950-69	819	41.0	11938	596.9	9053	452.7	2885	144.3	3704	185.2

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 629, from 38,379 to 37,750, as a result of an excess of 1,472 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,101. During the period 1960-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 190, from 37,750 to 37,560, as a result of an excess of 1,413 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1,603. During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 819, from 38,379 to 37,560, as a result of an excess of 2,885 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 3,704. If the figures for Ross, which has a net immigration, probably from outside, are subtracted, the position is even worse. During the period 1950-59 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 669, from 33,089 to 32,420, as a result of an excess of 1,479 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,148. During the period 1960-69 the population of South Herefordshire, excluding Ross, decreased by 1,430 from 32,420 to 30,990, as a result of an excess of 1,184 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,614. During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 2,099, from 33,089 to 30,990, as a result of an excess of 2,663 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 4,762.

Ross U.D.Births, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	42	55	97
Illegitimate	6	3	9
Total	48	58	106

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate			
Total	2		2

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate			
Total	1	3	4

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate			
Total	1	3	4

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate			
Total	1	2	3

South HerefordshireBirths, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	259	250	509
Illegitimate	31	16	47
Total	290	266	556

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate			
Total	5	3	9

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	4	5	9

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate			
Total	3	3	6

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate			
Total	2	2	4

Deaths

[illegible]

South Herefordshire

Deaths

Cause of Death	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	A g e i n Y e a r s																	
				1-		5-		15-		25-		35-		45-		55-		65-		75 and over	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1																			1	
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1																			1	
Meningococcal infection	1	1																			
Syphilis and its sequelae	2																			1	
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2																				
Malignant neoplasm buccal cavity	3																			1	
Malignant neoplasm oesophagus	4																				
Malignant neoplasm stomach	9																				
Malignant neoplasm intestine	1																				
Malignant neoplasm larynx	16																				
Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus	14																				
Malignant neoplasm breast	4																				
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	1																				
Leukaemia	12																				
Other malignant neoplasms	1																				
Diabetes mellitus	1																				
Other endocrine diseases	1																				
Anaemias	2																				
Mental disorders																					

Meningitis	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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Ross U.D.Vital Statistics

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	Ross No.	UD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	UD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	UD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	UD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	UD Rate	E&W Rate
1950	83	15.7	15.9	3	34.9	22.6	2	24.1	29.6	0	0.00	0.86	81	15.3	11.6
1951	104	19.5	15.5	7	63.1	23.0	1	9.6	29.7	0	0.00	0.75	79	14.8	12.5
1952	86	16.3	15.3	3	33.7	22.7	2	23.3	27.6	0	0.00	0.67	66	12.5	11.3
1953	106	20.1	15.5	4	36.4	22.4	2	18.9	26.8	1	9.09	0.71	102	19.3	11.4
1954	93	17.5	15.2	3	31.3	23.5	7	75.3	25.4	0	0.00	0.65	98	18.5	11.3
1955	75	14.1	15.0	3	38.5	23.2	3	40.0	24.9	0	0.00	0.60	95	17.9	11.7
1956	84	15.8	15.7	2	23.3	22.9	1	11.9	23.7	0	0.00	0.52	100	18.9	11.7
1957	85	16.1	16.1	2	23.0	22.5	0	0.0	23.1	0	0.00	0.45	98	18.6	11.5
1958	86	16.3	16.4	2	22.7	21.5	1	11.6	22.5	0	0.00	0.43	86	16.3	11.7
1959	90	16.9	16.5	3	32.3	20.8	1	11.1	22.2	0	0.00	0.38	94	17.6	11.6
1960	108	20.0	17.2	3	27.0	19.8	1	9.3	21.8	0	0.00	0.39	72	13.4	11.5
1961	107	19.2	17.6	1	9.3	19.0	1	9.3	21.4	0	0.00	0.34	94	16.9	11.9
1962	112	19.6	18.0	2	17.5	18.1	6	53.6	21.7	0	0.00	0.35	71	12.5	11.9
1963	101	17.5	18.2	3	28.8	17.2	4	39.6	21.1	0	0.00	0.28	96	16.6	12.2
1964	102	17.1	18.5	1	9.7	16.3	2	19.6	19.9	0	0.00	0.26	74	12.4	11.3
1965	109	17.8	18.1	0	0.0	15.8	1	9.2	19.0	0	0.00	0.25	73	11.9	11.5
1966	117	18.7	17.7	1	8.5	15.3	0	0.0	19.0	0	0.00	0.26	94	15.0	11.7
1967	95	14.9	17.2	3	30.6	14.8	1	10.5	18.3	0	0.00	0.21	84	13.1	11.2
1968	96	14.7	16.9	1	10.3	14.3	2	20.8	18.3	0	0.00	0.24	77	11.8	11.9
1969	106	16.1	16.3	2	18.5	13.2	4	37.7	18.1	0	0.00	0.19	89	13.5	11.9

This table may be summarised as follows:

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	Ross Tot- al	UD Av	E&W Av	Ross Tot- al	UD Av	E&W Av	Ross Tot- al	UD Av	E&W Av	Ross Tot- al	UD Av	E&W Av	Ross Tot- al	UD Av	E&W Av
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950-59	892	16.8	15.7	32	33.9	22.5	20	22.6	25.6	1	0.91	0.60	899	17.0	11.6
1960-69	1053	17.6	17.6	17	16.0	16.4	22	21.0	19.9	0	0.00	0.28	824	13.7	11.7
1950-69	1945	17.2	16.6	49	25.0	19.4	42	21.8	22.7	1	0.45	0.44	1723	15.3	11.7

The following comments may be made on the Summary table.

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was the same, and therefore during the period as a whole it was higher. This is in spite of the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1969 being 1.10.

During the first part of the period the average still birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was higher.

During the first part of the period the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was higher, and during the period as a whole it was lower.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but the one death which occurred during the period as a whole produced an average rate corresponding to 102.3% of that for England and Wales.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was higher than that for England and Wales. This is due to the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1969 being 0.72.

South HerefordshireVital Statistics

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950	639	16.7	15.9	18	27.4	22.6	13	20.3	29.6	0	0.00	0.86	472	12.3	11.6
1951	678	17.8	15.5	17	24.5	23.0	26	38.3	29.7	1	1.44	0.75	502	13.2	12.5
1952	654	17.3	15.3	18	26.8	22.7	13	19.9	27.6	0	0.00	0.67	444	11.8	11.3
1953	637	16.8	15.5	10	15.5	22.4	7	11.0	26.8	1	1.55	0.71	461	12.2	11.4
1954	575	15.1	15.2	15	25.4	23.5	22	38.3	25.4	0	0.00	0.65	444	11.7	11.3
1955	581	15.3	15.0	18	30.1	23.2	13	22.4	24.9	0	0.00	0.60	482	12.7	11.7
1956	601	15.9	15.7	19	30.6	22.9	15	25.0	23.7	0	0.00	0.52	458	12.1	11.7
1957	570	15.1	16.1	17	29.0	22.5	12	21.1	23.1	0	0.00	0.45	458	12.1	11.5
1958	586	15.5	16.4	13	21.7	21.5	14	23.9	22.5	0	0.00	0.43	456	12.1	11.7
1959	564	14.9	16.5	13	22.5	20.8	15	26.6	22.2	0	0.00	0.38	436	11.5	11.6
1960	609	16.1	17.2	16	25.6	19.8	6	9.9	21.8	0	0.00	0.39	464	12.3	11.5
1961	575	15.8	17.6	15	25.4	19.0	12	20.9	21.4	0	0.00	0.34	483	13.3	11.9
1962	608	16.6	18.0	9	14.6	18.1	16	26.3	21.7	0	0.00	0.35	439	12.0	11.9
1963	615	16.8	18.2	12	19.1	17.2	28	45.5	21.1	0	0.00	0.28	460	12.6	12.2
1964	615	16.6	18.5	9	14.4	16.3	17	27.6	19.9	0	0.00	0.26	438	11.8	11.3
1965	587	15.7	18.1	7	11.8	15.8	15	25.6	19.0	0	0.00	0.25	416	11.2	11.5
1966	584	15.6	17.7	8	13.5	15.3	9	15.4	19.0	0	0.00	0.26	436	11.7	11.7
1967	572	15.2	17.2	13	22.2	14.8	5	8.7	18.3	0	0.00	0.21	394	10.5	11.2
1968	532	14.1	16.9	12	22.1	14.3	6	11.3	18.3	0	0.00	0.24	441	11.7	11.9
1969	556	14.8	16.3	8	14.2	13.2	9	16.2	18.1	0	0.00	0.19	469	12.5	11.9

This table may be summarised as follows:

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W
	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av
	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950-59	6085	16.0	15.7	158	25.4	22.5	150	24.7	25.6	2	0.30	0.60	4613	12.2	11.6
1960-69	5853	15.7	17.6	109	18.3	16.4	123	20.7	19.9	0	0.00	0.28	4440	12.0	11.7
50-69	11938	15.9	16.6	267	21.8	19.4	273	22.7	22.7	2	0.15	0.44	9053	12.1	11.7

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was lower. This is due to the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1969 for all the districts being above unity.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average stillbirth rate was higher than that for England and Wales.

During the first part of the period the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was higher, and during the period as a whole it was the same.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but the two deaths which occurred during the period as a whole produced an average rate corresponding to 34.1% of that for England and Wales.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was higher than that for England and Wales. This is due to the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1969 for three of the four districts being below unity.

Ross U.D.

Causes of Death

	<u>Lung Cancer</u>			<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>		
	Ross No.	UD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	UD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	UD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	UD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	UD Rate	E&W Rate
1950	0	0.00	0.28	11	2.08	1.67	11	2.08	1.48	7	1.33	1.25	17	3.22	2.21
1951	0	0.00	0.30	11	2.06	1.66	8	1.50	1.56	7	1.31	1.33	15	2.81	2.34
1952	0	0.00	0.32	5	0.95	1.67	8	1.52	1.58	4	0.76	1.40	21	3.98	2.00
1953	2	0.38	0.34	10	1.89	1.65	8	1.51	1.54	12	2.27	1.42	35	6.62	1.93
1954	1	0.19	0.37	10	1.88	1.67	5	0.94	1.63	16	3.01	1.53	32	6.03	1.87
1955	3	0.56	0.39	14	2.63	1.67	10	1.88	1.67	9	1.69	1.61	17	3.20	1.88
1956	1	0.19	0.41	11	2.08	1.67	15	2.83	1.67	10	1.89	1.70	32	6.04	1.82
1957	2	0.38	0.42	12	2.28	1.67	11	2.09	1.64	15	2.85	1.72	24	4.55	1.70
1958	2	0.38	0.44	11	2.08	1.68	11	2.08	1.69	9	1.70	1.86	19	3.59	1.72
1959	2	0.38	0.46	9	1.69	1.68	15	2.81	1.66	12	2.25	1.87	22	4.13	1.58
1960	2	0.37	0.48	7	1.30	1.68	14	2.60	1.67	8	1.48	2.01	12	2.23	1.55
1961	4	0.72	0.49	11	1.97	1.67	18	3.23	1.67	8	1.44	2.07	16	2.87	1.57
1962	2	0.35	0.51	12	2.11	1.67	8	1.40	1.68	7	1.23	2.19	11	1.93	1.50
1963	2	0.35	0.52	9	1.56	1.66	10	1.73	1.71	12	2.08	2.29	24	4.15	1.47
1964	1	1.17	0.54	13	2.18	1.67	9	1.51	1.56	12	2.01	2.24	14	2.35	1.25
1965	7	0.14	0.55	13	2.13	1.67	13	2.13	1.64	7	1.14	2.38	14	2.29	1.23
1966	5	0.80	0.56	13	2.07	1.69	18	2.87	1.64	15	2.39	2.39	16	2.55	1.23
1967	2	0.31	0.58	13	2.03	1.70	17	2.66	1.59	17	2.66	2.67	12	1.88	0.82
1968	1	0.15	0.59	14	2.15	1.72	15	2.30	1.65	12	1.84	2.85	8	1.23	0.82
1969	4	0.61	0.61	10	1.52	1.74	13	1.98	1.63	19	2.89	2.86	14	2.13	0.78

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>		
Ross	U.D.	E&W		Ross	U.D.	E&W	Ross	U.D.	E&W	Ross	U.D.	E&W	Ross	U.D.	E&W
Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av
al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950-59	13	0.25	0.37	104	1.96	1.67	102	1.92	1.61	101	1.91	1.57	234	4.42	1.91
1960-69	30	0.50	0.54	115	1.90	1.69	135	2.24	1.64	117	1.92	2.40	141	2.36	1.22
1950-69	43	0.37	0.46	219	1.93	1.68	237	2.08	1.63	218	1.91	1.98	375	3.39	1.56

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.0% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1969, with death rates from cancer subdivided in to those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast to death rates from other cancer, which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the higher proportion of elderly people.

These two rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change, which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

South HerefordshireCauses of Death

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>				<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>			
Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	
1950	5	0.13	0.28	70	1.83	1.67		73	1.91	1.48		39	1.02	1.25		104	2.72	2.21	
1951	7	0.18	0.30	65	1.71	1.66		62	1.63	1.56		51	1.34	1.33		84	2.21	2.34	
1952	5	0.13	0.32	57	1.51	1.67		55	1.46	1.58		38	1.01	1.40		100	2.65	2.00	
1953	9	0.24	0.34	65	1.72	1.65		56	1.48	1.54		53	1.40	1.42		106	2.80	1.93	
1954	6	0.16	0.37	55	1.45	1.67		65	1.71	1.63		48	1.26	1.53		87	2.29	1.87	
1955	12	0.32	0.39	71	1.87	1.67		74	1.95	1.67		52	1.37	1.61		76	2.00	1.88	
1956	9	0.24	0.41	65	1.72	1.67		68	1.80	1.67		35	0.93	1.70		89	2.35	1.82	
1957	8	0.21	0.42	72	1.91	1.67		56	1.48	1.64		49	1.30	1.72		92	2.44	1.70	
1958	12	0.32	0.44	49	1.30	1.68		71	1.88	1.69		63	1.67	1.86		71	1.88	1.72	
1959	10	0.26	0.46	67	1.77	1.68		65	1.72	1.66		49	1.30	1.87		67	1.77	1.58	
1960	14	0.37	0.48	75	1.98	1.68		75	1.98	1.67		60	1.59	2.01		65	1.72	1.55	
1961	17	0.47	0.49	72	1.98	1.67		68	1.87	1.67		57	1.57	2.07		78	2.15	1.57	
1962	17	0.46	0.51	56	1.53	1.67		62	1.69	1.68		62	1.69	2.19		60	1.64	1.50	
1963	11	0.30	0.52	68	1.86	1.66		69	1.88	1.71		61	1.67	2.29		65	1.78	1.47	
1964	12	0.32	0.54	56	1.51	1.67		65	1.76	1.56		79	2.13	2.24		55	1.49	1.25	
1965	17	0.46	0.55	64	1.72	1.67		64	1.72	1.64		78	2.09	2.38		49	1.31	1.23	
1966	14	0.37	0.56	66	1.76	1.69		74	1.98	1.64		82	2.19	2.39		65	1.74	1.23	
1967	18	0.48	0.58	62	1.65	1.70		68	1.81	1.59		90	2.39	2.67		44	1.17	0.82	
1968	17	0.45	0.59	79	2.10	1.72		70	1.86	1.65		76	2.02	2.85		42	1.12	0.82	
1969	19	0.51	0.61	70	1.86	1.74		72	1.92	1.63		112	2.98	2.86		48	1.28	0.78	

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>				<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>			
Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W		Sth	Hfds	E&W	
Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av		Tot-	Av	Av	
al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann		al	Ann	Ann	
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	
50-59	83	0.22	0.37	636	1.68	1.67		645	1.70	1.61		477	1.26	1.57		876	2.31	1.91	
60-69	156	0.42	0.54	668	1.80	1.69		687	1.85	1.64		757	2.03	2.40		571	1.54	1.22	
50-69	239	0.32	0.46	1304	1.74	1.68		1332	1.77	1.63		1234	1.65	1.98		1447	1.93	1.56	

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.0% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1969, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast to death rates from other cancer which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

These two latter death rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

Section BGeneral Provision of Health Services for the AreaNational Health Service Act 1946Part IIHospital and Specialist Services

Section 3. Hospital and Specialist Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Hospital Management Committee, Eign Street, Hereford. Phone Hereford 2012.

Part IIILocal Health Authority Services

- Section 21. Health Centres
- Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children
- Section 23. Midwifery
- Section 24. Health Visiting
- Section 25. Home Nursing
- Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation
- Section 27. Ambulance Services
- Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care
- Section 29. Domestic Help
- Section 51. Mental Health Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire County Health Department, Bridge Street, Hereford. Phone Hereford 4281.

PART IVGeneral Medical and Dental, Pharmaceutical,
and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

- Section 33. General Medical Services
- Section 38. Pharmaceutical Services
- Section 40. General Dental Services
- Section 41. Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Executive Council, St. James Road, Hereford. Phone Hereford 5606.

Laboratory Services

Public Health Laboratory Services

These services are the responsibility of the Public Health Laboratory, County Hospital, Hereford. Phone Hereford 4696.

Specimens from South Herefordshire were reported on during the year as follows:

Water	646
Milk	160
Ice Cream	115
Faeces	203
	<u>1124</u>

Section CInfectious and Other Notifiable DiseasesRoss U.D.Infectious Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Dysentery	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	1	2
2-	-	-	-	1
3-	-	-	-	-
4-	-	-	1	-
5-	2	-	4	4
10-	-	-	2	-
15-	-	1	-	-
25 and over	-	-	2	5
Age unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	2	1	10	12

Whooping Cough

	M	F
Under 3 months	-	-
3-	-	1
6-	-	-
9-	-	-
1- year	-	1
2-	4	1
5-	-	3
10-	-	-
15-	-	-
20-	-	-
25-	-	-
35-	-	-
45-	-	-
55-	-	-
65-	-	-
75 and over	-	-
Age unknown	-	-
Total	4	6

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

South Herefordshire

Infectious Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Dysentery		Scarlet Fever			Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
Under 1 year	-	1	1	-	-	-	Under 5 years	-	1
1-	-	1	1	2	-	-	5-	1	1
2-	-	1	-	2	-	-	15-	1	1
3-	2	-	-	-	-	-	45-	-	1
4-	-	-	1	1	-	-	65 and over	-	-
5-	4	2	7	8	-	1	Age unknown	-	-
10-	1	1	2	-	-	-	Total	2	4
15-	-	2	-	1	-	-			
25 and over	-	1	2	5	1	-			
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	7	9	14	19	1	1			

	Whooping Cough			Infective Jaundice		T u b e r c u l o s i s Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 3 months	-	-	Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-	-	1	1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-	-	-	2-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
9-	-	-	5-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-year	-	1	10-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	6	1	15-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
5-	-	4	20-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	25-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	35-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	-	-	45-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	-	55-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	65-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	75 and over	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-	-	-									
75 and over	-	-	Total	6	6	3	2	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-									
Total	6	7									

Cases of fatal tuberculosis
not notified before death

M	F
-	-

Ross U.D.

Tuberculosis

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Deaths</u>					
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total
	<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>		
1950	7	1	8	1		1	9	1	1			1
1951	4	5	9	1		1	10	2	2			2
1952		3	3		2	2	5	2	2	1	1	3
1953		1	1		1	1	2	1	1			1
1954	1	3	4	2		2	6		1	1		1
1955		2	2				2					
1956	2		2	1		1	3	2	2			2
1957	5		5				5					
1958	2	3	5		1	1	6		1	1		1
1959	1		1				1					
1960		1	1				1					
1961	2		2		1	1	3	1	1	2		2
1962	1		1				1					
1963	3	1	4				4	2	2			2
1964	1		1				1					
1965	2	2	4				4					
1966	1		1		1	1	2					
1967	2	1	3				3					
1968	2		2				2	1	1			1
1969												

This table may be summarised as follows:-

Average Annual Numbers

	<u>Notifications</u>							<u>Deaths</u>						
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total</u>
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total		Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	
	<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>				<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>			
1950-59	2.2	1.8	4.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	4.9	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.1		0.1	1.1
1960-69	1.4	0.5	1.9		0.2	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.5				0.5
1950-69	1.8	1.2	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.1		0.1	0.8

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-69 than in 1950-59 except Female Non-Pulmonary Deaths.

All numbers for Males were higher than the corresponding numbers for Females except Male Non-Pulmonary Notifications in 1960-69 and Male Non-Pulmonary Deaths in 1960-69.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Notifications than Male Pulmonary Notifications in 1950-59 the proportionate fall in Pulmonary Notifications in 1960-69 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

So far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small numbers the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis is essentially and increasingly a disease of Males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged Males. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

South HerefordshireTuberculosis

	<u>Notifications</u>						Total	<u>Deaths</u>						Total
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total		Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	
	male			male				male			male			
1950	23	6	29	7	2	9	38	9	3	12	1		1	13
1951	26	20	46	4	5	9	55	4	3	7		2	2	9
1952	11	17	28	5	3	8	36	8		8	1		1	9
1953	12	8	20		1	1	21	8	3	11				11
1954	13	13	26	3	4	7	33	3	1	4				4
1955	10	8	18	1	2	3	21	1	2	3				3
1956	16	6	22	2	3	5	27	4	1	5		1	1	6
1957	17	5	22	3		3	25	3		3				3
1958	9	9	18	2	2	4	22	3	3	6	1		1	7
1959	8	3	11				11	3	1	4				4
1960	2	3	5		3	3	8							
1961	7	4	11		3	3	14	2	1	3				3
1962	2	5	7	1		1	8	2	1	3				3
1963	5	2	7				7	2		2				2
1964	5		5	2	1	3	8	4		4				4
1965	7	3	10		2	2	12	2		2	1	1	2	4
1966	2	2	4		1	1	5							
1967	5	4	9	1	1	2	11	1	1	2				2
1968	6		6	1		1	7	2		2				2
1969	3	2	5				5		1	1				1

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	<u>Notifications</u>							<u>Deaths</u>								
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				Total	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				Total
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	Male		Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total			
	male			male					male			male				
1950-59	14.5	9.5	24.0	2.7	2.2	4.9	28.9	4.6	1.7	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	6.9		
1960-69	4.4	2.5	6.9	0.5	1.1	1.6	8.5	1.5	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.1		
1950-69	9.5	6.0	15.5	1.6	1.7	3.3	18.7	3.1	1.1	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	4.5		

The following comments may be made on the Summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-69 than in 1950-59.

All numbers for Males were higher than the corresponding numbers for Females except Male Non-Pulmonary Notifications in 1960-69 and Male Non-Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59 and 1960-69

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Notifications than Male Pulmonary Notifications and fewer Female Pulmonary Deaths than Male Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59 the proportionate fall in Pulmonary Notifications and Pulmonary Deaths in 1960-69 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

So far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small figures the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis is essentially and increasingly a disease of Males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged Males. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

Section D. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity with the exception of the supply to the northern part of the town which is made from the Castlebrook boreholes. On the 18th November 1969 a burst main caused a serious loss of water from the service reservoir and the underground water level was very low. In order to maintain the supply it was necessary to undertake emergency pumping from the Castle Brook, the water being passed through carbon filters and fed into the aeration tank to be mixed with water obtained from the boreholes. This emergency pumping was still required at the end of the year. Some deterioration in colour occurred following the emergency pumping arrangements. The chlorine dose was increased, but some unsatisfactory bacteriological results were obtained, in some cases from "dead end" mains, and flushing out was undertaken to improve these conditions.

Where unsatisfactory bacteriological results have been obtained on the samples taken in the town, these have been investigated and action taken on the findings. This has usually entailed a visit to the property to check the conditions, a check on the chlorination at the sources, and flushing out of "dead end" mains, followed by resampling.

All 2141 dwelling houses and all 6570 population are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses.

The fluoride content of the water supply is less than 0.1 part per million.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Sewage Disposal Works is badly overloaded and is taking over six times dry weather flow for most of the 24 hours of every day.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government are satisfied with the outline scheme for the extension to the works and have given authority for the preparation of the documents necessary to go to tender.

The Consultant Engineers have the detailed design in hand and on its completion it will be put into the hands of the Quantity Surveyors.

Rivers and Streams

All Streams in the area for which the Council has responsibility have been cleaned during the year and no complaints of contamination have been received.

Closet Accommodation

There are no houses in the area on the conservancy system.

Public Cleansing

There have been no changes during the year in the arrangements for refuse collection and disposal.

The raising of the level of Field 274 by the use of strictly controlled tipping continues but heavy rainfall still causes difficulties and from time to time the Deep Dean tip has been used.

Public Health Inspection of the Area

The Tabular Statement furnished by the Public Health Inspector under Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959.

Abattoir	23	Insects	16
Animals	1	Licensed Victuallers' Premises	2
Bakehouses	2	Markets	49
Building work in progress	6	Mobile Shops, Stores, etc.	7
Camping Site	5	Milk Sampling	16
Caravans	10	Nuisances Noise	30
Cream Sampling	3	Nuisances Smell	19
Dairies	2	Nuisances Smoke	3
Dangerous Buildings	3	Offices Shops and Railway Premises	112
Drainage	27	Petroleum Stores	5
Factories with mechanical power	48	Public Conveniences	2
Factories without mechanical power	4	Refuse Collection	26
Fire Escapes	2	Rodent Control	242
Flooding	1	Schools	4
Food Premises	56	School Kitchens	4
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	7	Sewage Disposal	20
Housing Consolidated Regulations	12	Swimming Pools	47
Housing Other	17	Tipping of Offensive Material	2
Ice Cream Registered Premises	71	Unsound Food	17
Improvement Grants	37	Water Courses	1
Infectious Disease	35	Water Supply	49
		Water Waste	8
		Work Places	10
			<hr/>
Total			1063

Shops and OfficesThe Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963Table ARegistrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises newly registered during the year	Total No. of regd. premises at end of year	No. of regd. premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	1	37	17
Retail Shops		87	77
Wholesale, shops, warehouses			
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens		18	12
Fuel storage depots			
Totals	1	142	106

Table B

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises	...	112
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----

Table C

Analysis by workplace of persons employed in
registered premises at end of year

<u>Class of workplace</u> (1)	<u>Number of persons employed</u> (2)
Offices	193
Retail Shops	331
Wholesale departments, warehouses	
Catering establishments open to the public	74
Canteens	
Fuel storage depots	
<hr/>	
Total	598
Total Males	211
Total Females	387

Camping Sites

Six sites in the area were used for camping purposes during the year.

A licence in respect of one site has been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season was 50.

Caravan Sites

Licences in respect of two sites have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 3 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

Smoke Abatement

Two complaints of the burning of waste paper at business premises were received during the year. The cooperation of the trader concerned was obtained and there has been no further recurrence of the nuisance.

Noise Abatement

A number of complaints were received of severe noise nuisance, particularly at night, from a factory in the centre of the town. Following the service of a Statutory Notice the firm moved to premises outside the district.

Public Swimming Baths

There are no public swimming baths in the district.

There are swimming baths at the Grammar School, the Secondary Modern School and the Woodville Rubber Co. The water in all three baths is chlorinated and filtered and all three are hydraulically cleaned. 67 samples were taken from the three baths during the year, 65 of which were satisfactory.

Section E HousingNew Houses

Number of houses completed during the year			
(a)	by private enterprise	...	46
(b)	by the local authority	...	Nil
Number of houses in course of erection at the end of the year			
(a)	by private enterprise	...	19
(b)	by the local authority	...	25

Housing Act 1957 Part IV Abatement of Overcrowding

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	3
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	3
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	35
(b)		Number of ^{new} cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	1
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	1
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	12
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	Nil

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere

UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED during the year in	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Hsg. Act 1961	No. of houses ...	1
		No. of separate dwellings contained therein	...
			1
pursuance of Closing Orders or Undertakings	Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act 1957	No. of dwellings	...
			1
Number of Persons Displaced during Year	From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	...	Nil
	From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	...	4
	From houses to be closed	...	Nil
	From parts of buildings to be closed	...	4

Number of Families Displaced during Year	From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	...	Nil		
	From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	...	2		
	From houses to be closed	...	Nil		
	From parts of buildings to be closed	...	2		
<hr/>					
Unfit Houses Made Fit	After informal action by local authority	by owner	...	6	
	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957	(a)	by owner	...	Nil
		(b)	by local authority	...	Nil
	After formal notice under Public Health Acts			...	Nil
	Previously included in a clearance order which has been or will be modified or revoked under Section 24 Housing Act 1961			...	Nil
	Previously included in a demolition order which has been or will be revoked under Section 24 Housing Act 1957			...	Nil
	Previously included in a closing order which has been or will be determined under Section 27 Housing Act 1957			...	Nil
	<hr/>				
Houses in which Defects were remedied (Other than Unfit Houses made Fit)	After formal notice under Public Health Acts		...	2	
<hr/>					
Purchase of Houses by Agreement	Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders	No. of houses	1	
		No. of occupants		

Section F Inspection and Supervision of Food

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business

Bakers	4
Butchers	8
Catering Establishments	22
Dairies	2
Fishmongers	2
Fried Fish Shops	3
Greengrocers	7
Grocers	16
	<hr/>
	64
	<hr/>

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, or under Local Acts, and the number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Bakers	4
Fish Fryers	3
Ice Cream Purveyors	28
Meat Preserving Manufacturers	3
Meat Product Manufactuers	4
	<hr/>
	42
	<hr/>
Dairies	2

The number of inspections of registered food premises

Inspections and reinspections have been made of all premises where ice cream is stored and sold and most of the other registered food premises have also been inspected. All were satisfactory.

Routine inspections have been made of the Mobile Snack Bar in Wilton Road. The attention of the owner and of the employee was drawn on several occasions to the untidy state of the area around the vehicle and also to the absence of the name and address of the operator from the vehicle. Particulars of contraventions have been conveyed to the Local Authority from whose area the vehicle operates.

Any new educational activity (e.g. inauguration of clean food guilds or of lectures on food hygiene) and the progress of established educational activity

Lectures on the work of the Public Health Department and on Food Hygiene in particular were again given to senior pupils at the Secondary Modern School.

The method of disposal of condemned food

Condemned canned and prepacked foods are collected by the Refuse Department and disposed of by deep burial on the Council's refuse tip.

Special examination of a Stock or of a consignment of food

A consignment of 8 cwt of potatoes was examined, of which 179 lbs. were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

1 cwt 68 lbs. of fresh fruit and vegetables, 95 lbs. of beef, 65 lbs. of fresh fish, 61 lbs. of canned meat, 27 lbs. of other canned food, and 18 lbs. of other food, were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Reference to the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1959 & 1963

There are no premises which are required to be registered under these Regulations.

Details of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, grouped in categories of trade carried on in them, and including the following information for each category separately

- (a) the number of premises
- (b) the number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 16
- (c) the number of premises to which regulation 19 applies
- (d) the number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 19

Bakers	4
Butchers	8
Catering Establishments	22
Dairies	2
Fishmongers	2
Fried Fish Shops	3
Greengrocers	7
Grocers	16
	<hr/>
	64
	<hr/>

All 64 premises are fitted to comply with regulation 16. Regulation 19 applies to all except the 4 greengrocers and all 60 premises to which this regulation applies are fitted to comply with it.

Meat

A tabular statement for the inclusion of information about the post mortem inspection of animals in the form provided.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (if known)	4214	248	17	7647	-	12126
Number inspected	4214	248	17	7647	-	12126
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	2	2	7	-	12
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	846	143	3	672	-	1664
Percentage the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	20.3	58.5	29.4	8.9	-	13.8
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Factories Act 1961Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act 1961Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	45	48	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	14	10	-	-
Total	63	62	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

No defects were found.

COUNTY OBSERVATORY,

ROSS-ON-WYE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICER

FOR
1 9 6 9

The leading features of the weather in 1969 were the cold spring and the warm summer followed by a very dry autumn.

In addition April was the sunniest on record whilst October had its lowest rainfall since records began in 1859. It was also the warmest October, tying with the October of the previous year, which is unique for the same month in successive years. Notes of the individual months are appended:-

JANUARY was the mildest since 1949. Only one Air frost after the 9th! This is very unusual for mid-winter.

FEBRUARY The coldest of any month since its name's sake of 1963, with high prevalence of NORTHEAST winds.

MARCH unusually cold, there having been only 5 colder Marches since temperature records began 94 years ago.

APRIL was remarkably sunny, and created a new high sunshine record, including the BRIGHTEST EASTERTIDE since records began in 1914. In first 7 days 71.2 hours were registered, including 53.4 hours for five days MAUNDY THURSDAY to EASTER MONDAY. There was a sharp Frost early in the month for FOURTH successive year.

MAY was wettest month of the year, and rather cold. It was the dulllest May since 1932. A new low daily sunshine record was established for its brightest day viz: 10.1 hours. In no previous May has its sunniest day had less than 11 hours.

JUNE was a very Bright month - the sunniest June since 1957. The nine-day period 6th to 14th received 114.0 hours sunshine which included the calendar week 8th to 14th with 93.7 hours.

JULY had its highest sunshine record since 1955. A new high daily record was established on 12th, with 15.7 hours - the maximum "possible" recordable duration for that date. The longest hot spell of the year gave six days with temperatures of 80 deg. to 83 deg. Fahr., five on successive days (12th - 16th). It was the warmest July since 1959 apart from 1967 which it equalled for warmth.

AUGUST Another Warm month, with highest mean temperature since 1959. On two days temperature reached or exceeded 80 deg. F.

SEPTEMBER very dull and damp, having less sunshine than November! There was a gloomy damp spell from 12th to 16th, whilst frost occurred on the last day - the sharpest in September for 50 years. But rainfall was deficient. Sunshine lowest since 1956.

OCTOBER the most remarkable month of the year, with the greatest excess warmth - equalling the record of October of 1968. The warmest day (9th) had the highest October temperature since 1959. But outstanding was the phenomenally low rainfall, easily the lowest in a 110-year record. The previous lowest total was 0.41 inch in 1947.

NOVEMBER was bright and cold, with more sunshine than September, which is without precedent! Only two Novembers were brighter viz: in 1923 and 1925 (each with well over 100 hours). The night of the 2nd/3rd, was warmest in November since 1929, the minimum temperature being 58 deg. F.

DECEMBER was cold and dry. There was dense fog on the 27th - lasting all day.

Coldest Days: Feb. 15th, Dec. 18th and 29th, with maximum temperature 32 deg. F. On 7 nights the temperature did not fall below 60 deg. F. viz: 4 in July, 2 in August, 1 in September.

Warmest Nights: July 19th/20th and August 1st/2nd. Minimum temperature 62 deg F.

Droughts 1969:-

(a) Absolute droughts occurred twice - each of 16 days duration viz: July 7th to 22nd, and August 25th to September 9th.

(b) Partial droughts There were three, viz: March 20th to April 20th. (32 days) with 0.16 inch rainfall - June 18th to July 26th (39 days) with 0.32 inch rain, and the 48 days ending November 2nd with 0.48 inch of rain.

N.B. An absolute drought is a period of at least 15 consecutive days with no measurable rain.

A partial drought is a period of at least 29 consecutive days averaging no more than .01 inch per day, i.e. 0.29 inch rainfall.

The fall of 1.67 inch of rain on May 25th (Whitsunday) has only once been exceeded in May viz: when 1.70 inch fell in 1886.

November passed without a single FOG occurring - which is without precedent. Of late years September and October have had an increase in the number of fogs.

Thunderstorms were not numerous. One occurred on January 17th - brief it is true, but unusual for the time of year.

Several short and slight storms were experienced in May, but none in June or July, in spite of high temperature. The only storm of any duration broke late in the evening of August 8th.

Snow fell in January and December, mostly slight, but there were 5 to 6 inches in the fall of February 20th and 21st.

The year was a bountiful one for agriculture, due in some measure to the warmth of the soil from June to November. At four feet in November the temperature reached the high value of 52.2 deg., which equalled the previous record of 1945. The summer values were the highest for several years.

Appended are the usual Tables of Statistics.

F.J. PARSONS, M.B.E., M.A. (Oxon), F.R.Met. Soc.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICER

TABLE I

AIR TEMPERATURE IN SHADE (deg. FAHR.) Thermometers
in a STEVENSON SCREEN. 4 feet above grass

Month	Mean 1969	Normal Mean *	Deviation from Normal	E x t r e m e s			
				Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
Jan.	43.1	39.4	+ 3.7	55	22	23	1
Feb.	33.7	40.1	- 6.4	50	11	20	7
March	39.3	42.9	- 3.6	56	8	23	7
April	47.0	47.5	- 0.5	70	8	27	3
May	52.7	53.3	- 0.6	68	20	35	2
June	57.8	58.6	- 0.8	77	13: 14	38	5
July	62.9	61.8	+ 1.1	83	14: 15	43	6
Aug.	62.1	60.9	+ 1.2	82	8	44	29
Sept.	56.7	56.7	0.0	71	3	30	30
Oct.	55.5	49.7	+ 5.8	75	9	36	30
Nov.	43.2	43.9	- 0.7	62	2	23	30
Dec.	38.9	40.4	- 1.5	53	21	25	25
Year	49.4	49.6	- 0.2	83	July 14, 15	20	Feb. 7 7

* Normals are for 70 years 1881 to 1950

TABLE II

EARTH TEMPERATURE (deg. FAHR)

Month	At One Foot		At Four Feet		Lowest		No. of Nights with Ground Frost /
	Mean	Deviation from Normal ø	Mean	Deviation from Normal ø	on Ground	Date	
Jan.	41.7	+ 1.9	44.6	+ 0.8	18	17	13
Feb.	37.6	- 2.1	43.3	+ 0.6	4	8	20
March	39.7	- 2.7	42.1	- 1.4	13	7	14
April	46.3	- 1.4	45.5	- 1.2	18	3	18
May	53.7	- 0.4	50.4	- 0.6	27	1	3
June	60.2	+ 0.1	55.6	- 0.2	29	5	1
July	64.7	+ 1.6	59.9	+ 0.7	36	6	0
Aug.	64.3	+ 1.9	61.7	+ 1.5	39	29	0
Sept.	59.7	+ 1.0	59.4	+ 0.4	22	30	3
Oct.	55.7	+ 3.4	56.9	+ 1.8	28	30	2
Nov.	46.5	+ 0.9	52.2 f	+ 2.1	14	29	15
Dec.	40.3	- 1.3	45.8	- 0.3	17	19: 27	23
Year	50.9	+ 0.3	51.5	+ 0.4	4	Feb. 8	112

ø Normals are for 40 years 1921 - 1960

f equalled in 1945

The average for 1969 at both depths was the highest since 1961

/ Ground frost occurs with readings below 32.0 deg.

TABLE III

RAINFALL (In Inches)

Diameter of rain-gauge - 5 inches
Rim 12 inches above ground
Height above sea level - 223 feet

Month	Total Depth	Average Depth *	Deviation from average	Highest Daily Fall	Date	No. of rain days /	Duration of Rainfall (Hours & 10ths)
Jan.	2.51	2.73	- 0.22	0.80	17	22	61.5
Feb.	2.66	2.06	+ 0.60	0.46	20	16	63.6
March	2.40	1.97	+ 0.43	0.77	12	9	66.7
April	1.63	1.88	- 0.25	0.68	25	10	30.3
May	4.71	2.16	+ 2.55	1.67	25	23	69.7
June	1.51	1.95	- 0.44	0.62	17	10	25.2
July	2.33	2.31	+ 0.02	1.51	28	5	27.2
Aug.	2.07	2.50	- 0.43	0.46	8	14	25.0
Sept.	1.40	2.42	- 1.02	0.60	11	10	38.5
Oct.	0.35	2.98	- 2.63	0.20	19	6	7.6
Nov.	2.79	2.82	- 0.03	0.51	11	16	42.9
Dec.	1.58	2.80	- 1.22	0.47	13	21	47.2
Year	25.94	28.58	- 2.64	1.67	May 25	162	505.4

* Averages are for 100 years 1861 to 1960

/ A "rain-day" is one with at least .005 inch.

TABLE IV

BRIGHT SUNSHINE (in Hours and 10ths)

as registered by a CAMPBELL-STOKES Recorder on TOWER
(35 ft. high)

Month	1969 Duration	Average *	Deviation from Normal	Highest day's record	Date	No. of sunless days
Jan.	33.9	53.1	- 19.2	6.5	31	12
Feb.	60.9	68.9	- 8.0	8.3	9	8
March	71.0	114.1	- 43.1	10.3	8	13
April	219.3	153.0	+ 66.3	12.5	18	0
May	125.1	186.9	- 61.8	10.1	22	2
June	262.9	199.2	+ 63.7	14.7	12	0
July	245.6	181.3	+ 64.3	15.7	12	2
Aug.	150.5	169.9	- 19.4	12.3	7	1
Sept.	83.5	129.9	- 46.4	9.7	22	8
Oct.	96.0	97.6	- 1.6	8.1	6	7
Nov.	87.1	58.3	+ 28.8	7.5	29	4
Dec.	40.0	49.8	- 9.8	6.5	4: 8	14
Year	1475.8	1462.0	+ 13.8	15.7	July 12	71

* Averages are for 45 years 1916 to 1960

The combined total for June and July of 508.5 hours has been exceeded only once since records began in 1914, viz. in 1921 (510.1 hours).

Previous to 1969 only 3 times have these two months totalled 500 hours or more.

Temperature in Sun's rays (Black Bulb in vacuo): Highest 144 deg. F. July 15th 140 deg. or more occurred on 6 days in July (4 on successive days 12-15) and 1 in August.

TABLE V

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (in Inches of Mercury)
Corrected for Mean Sea Level

Height of Cistern above Sea Level: 226 feet

Month	Mean	Deviation from Normal	E X T R E M E S			
			Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
Jan.	29.755	- 0.205	30.588	2	28.559	13
Feb.	29.854	- 0.142	30.520	5	29.177	20
March	29.930	- 0.073	30.402	28	28.972	13
April	29.985	+ 0.038	30.546	4	28.949	21
May	29.814	- 0.174	30.236	22	29.533	3: 7
June	30.004	- 0.028	30.358	8	29.456	20
July	30.166	+ 0.189	30.501	12	29.813	28
Aug.	30.021	+ 0.041	30.387	31	29.693	12
Sept.	30.060	+ 0.048	30.405	1	29.556	11
Oct.	30.142	+ 0.174	30.662	26: 27	29.613	14
Nov.	29.721	- 0.194	30.466	30	28.619	9
Dec.	29.956	- 0.009	30.460	9	29.265	14
Year	29.951	- 0.029	30.662	Oct. 26: 27	28.559	Jan. 13

TABLE VI

PREVAILING WIND and RELATIVE HUMIDITY (100% = saturation)

Month	Direction	Percentage of all Observations *	Month	Mean	Lowest ø	date
Jan.	South-West	27	Jan.	87	53	31
Feb.	North-East	26	Feb.	84	42	2
March	North-East	41	March	80	30	7: 8
April	South-West	23	April	68	30	8
May	South-West	25	May	79	44	20
June	South-West	18	June	68	36	7
July	West	29	July	69	34	4
Aug.	West	25	Aug.	75	44	24
Sept.	North-East	27	Sept.	82	47	22
Oct.	South-West	23	Oct.	84	42	9
Nov.	South-West	32	Nov.	81	53	8
Dec.	South-West	23	Dec.	87	58	4
Year	South-West	22	Year	79	30	Mar. 7; 8 Apr. 8

* of six daily observations at Three-hour intervals

ø as recorded on Hyrograph.

